

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for reducing total cancer morbidity and mortality in women by adjusting the arsenic level in drinking water to 25-<75  $\mu\text{g/L}$ .
2. A method according to claim 1 when the cancer is lung cancer.
3. A method according to claim 1 when the cancer is liver cancer.
4. A method according to claim 1 when the cancer is bladder cancer.
5. A method according to claim 1 when the cancer is kidney cancer.
6. A method according to claim 1 when the cancer is skin cancer.
7. A method according to claim 1 when the cancer is colon cancer.
8. A method for reducing cancer mortality in men by adjusting the arsenic level in drinking water to 42-60  $\mu\text{g/L}$ .
9. A method according to claim 8 when the cancer is lung cancer.
10. A method according to claim 8 when the cancer is liver cancer.
11. A method according to claim 8 when the cancer is bladder cancer.
12. A method for reducing heart disease mortality in men by adjusting the arsenic level in drinking water to 25-<75  $\mu\text{g/L}$ .
13. A method for not increasing total cancer morbidity and mortality in humans by maintaining the arsenic level in drinking water between 25-<75  $\mu\text{g/L}$  even though such maintenance would violate the newly enacted 10  $\mu\text{g/L}$  upper bound EPA standard.
14. A method according to claim 13 when the cancer is lung cancer.
15. A method according to claim 13 when the cancer is liver cancer.
16. A method according to claim 13 when the cancer is bladder cancer.
17. A method according to claim 13 when the cancer is kidney cancer.
18. A method according to claim 13 when the cancer is skin cancer.
19. A method according to claim 13 when the cancer is colon cancer.

20. A method for not increasing heart disease mortality in men by maintaining the arsenic level in drinking water between 25-<75  $\mu\text{g/L}$  even though such maintenance would violate the newly enacted 10  $\mu\text{g/L}$  upper bound EPA standard.